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Item 5(e) of the provisional agenda
Matters relating to the mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol
Matters relating to the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol

Information security implementation in registry systems

Note by the administrator of the international transaction log

Summary

Subsequent to preliminary efforts of the international transaction log (ITL) administrator and the Security Working Group established under the Registry System Administrators Forum, this document specifies the implementation status of information security controls in registry systems. This document also presents the recommended security implementation actions and their related resource requirements. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation may wish to take note of the information contained in this document and provide guidance to the ITL administrator and Parties, as necessary, concerning the information security implementation in registry systems.

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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties, by decision 24/CP.8, and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), by decisions 3/CMP.1 and 13/CMP.1, requested Parties included in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol to establish and maintain a national registry in order to ensure the accurate accounting of transactions of Kyoto Protocol units. Furthermore, the CMP requested the secretariat to establish and maintain an international transaction log (ITL) in order to verify the validity of the transactions proposed by registries. The ITL and registry systems are essential for the implementation of the mechanisms under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol.

2. The CMP, by decision 12/CMP.1, requested the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to consider, at its future sessions, the annual reports of the ITL administrator, with a view to requesting the CMP to provide guidance in relation to the operation of registry systems.

3. The eighth annual report of the ITL administrator[1] provided recommendations to CMP 8 based on lessons learned during the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. In these recommendations, it was proposed that information security management be improved based on the International Organization for Standardization/the International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 27001[2] and ISO/IEC 27002[3] standards.

4. In order to assess the impact of managing information security on the basis of ISO/IEC standards, the ITL administrator established a Security Working Group (SWG) under the Registry System Administrators Forum. Following the definition of objectives and plans to adopt a framework for managing the security of the information assets within registry systems, the ITL administrator and the SWG identified relevant assets and their associated information security requirements, reviewed known information security threats, and selected relevant controls in order to manage risks.

5. SBI 40 continued the consideration of information security management in registry systems. It welcomed the document prepared by the ITL administrator and the SWG and took note of the options for, and road map to, information security implementation in the registry system.[4] In this document, the ITL administrator and the SWG identified two options for facilitating the implementation of supplementary security controls in registry systems. These were the business as usual and further implementation options.

6. SBI 40 requested the ITL administrator and the SWG to execute the further implementation option by extending the current information security control implementation on the basis of a registry-specific and quantitative risk assessment, followed by an in-depth control implementation analysis. It also requested the ITL administrator and the SWG to prepare a document containing a final implementation option for information security management, including the related resource requirements for registry systems and the budget requirements for the ITL, for consideration at SBI 42.[5]

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[1] FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/8, paragraph 58(b).
[2] ISO/IEC 27001:2013. Security techniques – Information security management systems – Requirements.
[3] ISO/IEC 27002:2013. Security techniques – Code of practice for information security controls.
[4] FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.6.
[5] FCCC/SBI/2014/8.

B. Scope of the note

7. This document includes an analysis by the ITL administrator and the SWG of the current implementation status of the security controls in registry systems. This analysis contains the following:

(a) The scope of the registry-specific and quantitative risk assessment, which elaborates on the security questionnaire provided to national registries;

(b) The status of information security control implementation, as assessed by the ITL administrator and the SWG, based on the analysis of responses to the security questionnaire;

(c) The recommendations related to developing and establishing arrangements for the implementation of further information security controls in registry systems;

(d) The anticipated resource requirements and the timeline for the implementation of the recommendations, for consideration at SBI 42.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

8. The SBI may wish to take note of the information included in this report, and determine further action to be taken by the ITL administrator and the administrators of other registry systems concerning information security implementation in registry systems.

II. Possible implications of implementation of further information security controls in registry systems

A. General considerations

9. Information security is focused on the protection of the **confidentiality, availability** and **integrity** of information. Information security is achieved by implementing a suitable set of controls. These controls include a range of activities related to policies, processes, procedures, organizational structures, software and hardware. The application of controls that effectively treat and manage risks is based on risk assessment.

10. Currently, the data exchange standards (DES),[6] established and maintained in accordance with decision 24/CP.8, mandate a set of security controls that are applied to data exchange between the ITL and registry systems. A central review of the controls specified in DES is carried out by the ITL administrator when establishing a registry's readiness to connect to the ITL. Changes in the application of these controls are assessed during the standard independent assessment report (SIAR) process pursuant to decision 16/CP.10, the results of which are forwarded for consideration by expert review teams under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. In addition to the controls contained in DES, registry system administrators (RSAs) can apply additional security controls on a voluntary basis.

[6] The latest version is available at: <http://unfccc.int/files/kyoto_protocol/registry_systems/itl/application/pdf/data_exchange_standards_for_registry_systems_under_the_kyoto_protocol.pdf>.

B. Scope of the registry specific and quantitative risk assessment

11. The scope of an in-depth, registry specific and quantitative risk assessment included security controls within the context of the business processes and information systems that enable emissions trading in registry systems.

12. The ITL administrator and the SWG prepared a security questionnaire which was provided to 38 national registries in October 2014. Twenty-six RSAs responded to the questionnaire by December 2014. Questions specific to the Consolidated System of European Union Registries (CSEUR) were answered by the European Commission on behalf of the Parties participating in the CSEUR.

13. Based on the responses to the security questionnaire, the ITL administrator and the SWG analysed the implementation status of information security controls as specified in the following 11 control categories from the ISO/IEC 27002 international standard:

(a) Administrative information security policy controls which provide direction and support for information security, in accordance with business and legal requirements, and initiate the implementation and operation of information security within registry systems;

(b) Human resource security controls which ensure that staff and contractors understand their responsibilities;

(c) Asset management controls which direct the identification of classified assets and define appropriate protection responsibilities;

(d) Access controls which limit access to information and information processing facilities;

(e) Cryptography controls which ensure proper and effective use of cryptography in order to protect the confidentiality, authenticity and/or integrity of information;

(f) Physical and environmental security controls which prevent unauthorized physical access and damage to as well as interference with information and information processing facilities;

(g) Operations security controls which ensure secure operations in registry systems;

(h) System development, acquisition and maintenance controls which ensure that information security is an integral part of the entire information system's life cycle;

(i) Supplier relationship controls which ensure protection of the assets that are accessible by suppliers;

(j) Information security incident management controls which ensure a consistent and effective approach to the management of information security incidents;

(k) Business continuity management controls which ensure that information security is embedded in the organization's business continuity plans and processes.

14. Questions related to controls contained in DES were not included in the questionnaire, as they are already implemented through DES and the SIAR process.

C. Assessment of information security controls implementation status

15. Based on the analysis of responses to the security questionnaire, the ITL administrator and the SWG concluded that a range of supplementary controls have been

applied based on the initiative of national registries. As is evident from the responses, most RSAs already apply an established management framework, which includes activities to:

(a) Initiate and control the implementation and operation of information security within registry systems;

(b) Limit or prevent access to national registry information assets;

(c) Ensure proper and effective use of cryptographic means in order to protect the confidentiality and integrity of information;

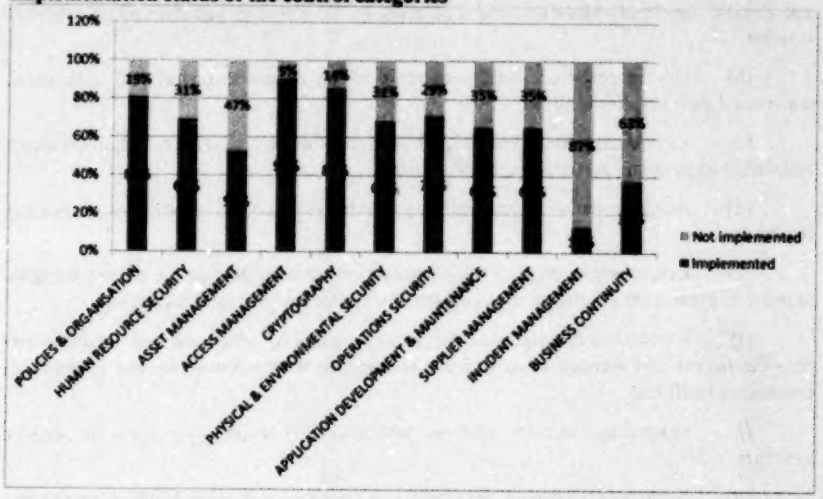
(d) Ensure correct and secure operations of information processing facilities;

(e) Ensure that information security is an integral part of information systems.

16. The implementation status of the control categories across all respondents is represented in the figure below.

Figure

Implementation status of the control categories



17. In March 2015, the ITL administrator provided registry-specific feedback to each responding national registry, based on the responses to the questionnaire. This feedback included references to the control categories that are reported as implemented by RSAs. In addition, the feedback included a specific risk assessment and corresponding recommendations regarding controls incompletely implemented in a national registry.

18. Based on an overall analysis of the responses to the security questionnaire, the ITL administrator and the SWG identified asset management, information security incident management and security aspects of business continuity management as the control categories with the most significant implementation gaps across national registries.

D. Recommendations for implementation of further information security controls

19. Decision 16/CP.10, paragraph 4, provides the mandate to the ITL administrator, in cooperation with administrators of other registry systems, to develop common operational procedures for implementation in all registry systems, as well as recommended practices

and information-sharing measures for registry systems, in order to facilitate and promote compatibility, accuracy, efficiency and transparency in the operation of registry systems.

1. Asset management

20. To rationalize security efforts in registry systems, it is suggested that the ITL administrator, in cooperation with administrators of other registry systems, develops, establishes and maintains requirements for managing inventories, related to information assets under the control of RSAs, which are of value to emissions trading under the Kyoto Protocol.

21. The information asset inventory defines the necessary structures that allow for the protection of particular assets. It includes digitized and physical, and tangible and intangible information technology service and human-related data. The information asset inventory further specifies assets' relative business value, their type and format, location, classification and ownership.

22. The individual asset inventories, implemented and managed by administrators of registry systems, should define the levels of protection corresponding to the value as well as the importance of the assets.

2. Information security incident handling

23. It is further suggested that the ITL administrator, in cooperation with administrators of other registry systems, reviews and updates the common operational procedure for the handling of security incidents.

24. The procedure for the handling of security incidents should be updated in order to include incident detection, incident communication to potentially impacted stakeholders, incident evaluation as well as prioritization and incident response. The updated procedure should enable the resolution of any actual, suspected or potential breach of confidentiality, availability or integrity of information assets recorded by registry systems in their information asset inventory referred to in paragraphs 20–22 above.

3. Information security aspects of business continuity management

25. The initialization process, included in DES, describes the process of bringing a registry system online, and allowing it to connect to the ITL and become fully operational. Prior to participating in a message exchange with the ITL, the registry must comply with a series of initialization requirements and procedures. This includes a disaster recovery plan designed to ensure business continuity in the event of catastrophic failure or disruption of the host environment.

26. Based on the responses to the security questionnaire, 63 per cent of the responding national registries reported that they do not establish, document, implement or maintain business continuity controls or only do so partially.

27. It is suggested that the ITL administrator reassesses changes in business continuity plans of the national registries which reported an incomplete implementation of the controls in these plans. This reassessment would ensure that the required level of information security continuity is maintained in the registry environments and would be conducted in conjunction with the SIAR process.

E. Resource requirements and the implementation timeline

28. The actions to be performed by the ITL administrator as a result the suggested recommendations can be accommodated within the ITL budget. An estimated implementation time of several months is anticipated. Reassessment of the changes in business continuity plans of the national registries can be completed in the annual SIAR process in 2016.

29. The ITL administrator and the SWG are not in a position to estimate the resource requirements or the implementation time required by RSAs to establish their arrangements for implementing the specified recommendations, owing to their national circumstances and organizational arrangements.

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Item 3(a) of the provisional agenda
Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
Status of submission and review of sixth national communications and first biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

Status of submission and review of sixth national communications and first biennial reports

Note by the secretariat

1. This note provides information on the status of submission and review of sixth national communications (NC6s) and first biennial reports (BR1s) from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) as at 30 April 2015.

2. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by decisions 9/CP.16, paragraph 5, and 2/CP.17, paragraph 13, requested Annex I Parties to submit their NC6s and BR1s, respectively, by 1 January 2014.

3. In addition, the COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 12, adopted the "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties", noting that developed country Parties shall use the reporting guidelines for the preparation of their biennial reports (BRs). By decision 19/CP.18, paragraph 1, it also adopted the common tabular format (CTF) for those guidelines and decided that developed country Parties shall use the format when preparing and submitting their BRs in accordance with decision 2/CP.17.

4. By decision 7/CMP.8, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) requested Annex I Parties that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to include, in their NC6s, the necessary supplementary information required by the "Guidelines for the preparation of the information required under Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol" (contained in the annex to decision 15/CMP.1).

5. At the time of the preparation of this note, the secretariat had received NC6s from all 44 Annex I Parties. A total of 26 Annex I Parties submitted their NC6s before the due date of submission in accordance with decision 9/CP.16, while 18 Annex I Parties submitted their NC6s after that date (12 of which submitted them within six weeks after that date). All

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national communications (NCs) received have been posted on the UNFCCC website.[1] The dates of submission are presented in the table below.

6. At the time of the preparation of this note, the secretariat had received 43 BR1s and 44 sets of CTF tables.[2] A total of 21 Annex I Parties submitted their BR1s and 19 Annex I Parties submitted their CTF tables before the due date of submission in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, while 21 Annex I Parties submitted their BR1s and 24 Annex I Parties submitted their CTF tables after that date (14 of which submitted their BR1s and 13 of which submitted their CTF tables within six weeks after that date). The textual part of the BR1 of Turkey, as well as Turkey's CTF tables, have not been submitted. All BR1s and CTF tables received have been posted on the UNFCCC website.[3] The dates of submission of the BR1s and the CTF tables are presented in the table below.

7. The COP, by decisions 23/CP.19 and 13/CP.20, adopted the "Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention" and decided to use these guidelines for the review of BR1s and NC6s starting in 2014 and for subsequent reviews of BRs and NCs until any revisions are decided upon by the COP. The review guidelines state that, in the years in which NCs and BRs are submitted together, both will be subject to an in-country review. They also state that a BR shall be reviewed in conjunction with its NC in the years in which both the BR and the NC are submitted.

8. The "Guidelines for review under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol" (contained in the annex to decision 22/CMP.1) specify that each NC submitted by an Annex I Party that is also a Party to the Kyoto Protocol shall be subject to a scheduled in-country in-depth review. By decision 9/CMP.9, the CMP requested the secretariat to organize centralized reviews of NC6s for Parties with total greenhouse gas emissions of less than 50 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (excluding land use, land-use change and forestry) in accordance with their most recent greenhouse gas inventory submission, with the exception of Parties included in Annex II to the Convention, for which the secretariat will organize in-country in-depth reviews.

9. As at 30 April 2015, the secretariat had coordinated 34 in-country in-depth reviews of NC6s and the technical reviews of BR1s for Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. In accordance with the provision of decision 9/CMP.9 mentioned in paragraph 8 above, centralized reviews of NC6s and BR1s were coordinated by the secretariat for 10 Parties: Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, Slovakia and Slovenia. The dates of the reviews are presented in the table below.

10. As at 30 April 2015, 41 reports on the in-depth review of NC6s and 41 reports on the technical review of BR1s had been published[4] (see the table below). Seventeen Annex I

[1] <http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/items/7742.php>.

[2] The European Union (EU) submitted two sets of CTF tables, one for the EU-28 (the 28 member States of the EU) and one for the EU-15 (the 15 member States that formed the European Community at the time of ratification of the Kyoto Protocol).

[3] <http://unfccc.int/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/submitted_biennial_reports/items/7550.php>.

[4] <http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/items/8445.php> and <http://unfccc.int/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/technical_reviews/items/8446.php>.

Parties were multilaterally assessed in a working group session under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) at its forty-first session and summary reports have been published. Review reports of the 24 remaining Annex I Parties will be multilaterally assessed in a working group session at SBI 42, and those for Belarus and Kazakhstan in a working group session at SBI 43.

Dates of submission of sixth national communications and first biennial reports and status of review reports as at 30 April 2015

Annex I Party	*National communication received (date)*	*Biennial report received (date)*	*Common tabular format tables received (date)*	*Language of submissions*	*Dates of review week*	*Status of review reports*	*Document symbol*
Australia	5 Aug. 2013	5 Aug. 2013	16 Jan. 2014	English	7–12 Oct. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/AUS FCCC/TRR.1/AUS
Austria	10 Feb. 2014	27 Feb. 2014	27 Feb. 2014	English	31 Mar. to 5 Apr. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/AUT FCCC/TRR.1/AUT
Belarus	31 Dec. 2013	14 Jan. 2014	30 Dec. 2013	Russian	20–25 Apr. 2015	Under preparation	–
Belgium	20 Dec. 2013 25 Apr. 2014	12 Feb. 2014	12 Feb. 2014	English and French	3–8 Nov. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/BEL FCCC/TRR.1/BEL
Bulgaria	30 Dec. 2013	30 Dec. 2013	30 Dec. 2013	English	20–25 Oct. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/BGR FCCC/TRR.1/BGR
Canada	20 Dec. 2013 2 Apr. 2014	20 Dec. 2013 2 Apr. 2014	31 Dec. 2013	English and French	6–11 Oct. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/CAN FCCC/TRR.1/CAN
Croatia	12 Feb. 2014	12 Feb. 2014	12 Feb. 2014	English	5–10 May 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/HRV FCCC/TRR.1/HRV
Cyprus	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2013	English	5–10 May 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/CYP FCCC/TRR.1/CYP
Czech Republic	31 Jan. 2014	31 Jan. 2014	31 Jan. 2014	English	7–12 Apr. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/CZE FCCC/TRR.1/CZE
Denmark	3 Jan. 2014	3 Jan. 2014	7 Jan. 2014	English	17–22 Mar. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/DNK FCCC/TRR.1/DNK
Estonia	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2013	English	5–10 May 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/EST FCCC/TRR.1/EST
European Union (28)[a]	13 Jan. 2014	13 Jan. 2014	13 Jan. 2014	English	24–29 Mar. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/EU FCCC/TRR.1/EU
European Union (15)[a]	–	–	15 Jan. 2014	–	24–29 Mar. 2014	–	–

Annex I Party	*National communication received (date)*	*Biennial report received (date)*	*Common tabular format tables received (date)*	*Language of submissions*	*Dates of review week*	*Status of review reports*	*Document symbol*
Finland	30 Dec. 2013	30 Dec. 2013	30 Dec. 2013	English	7–12 Apr. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/FIN FCCC/TRR.1/FIN
France	25 Oct. 2013	31 Dec. 2013	27 Dec. 2013	French, with English abstract	7–12 Apr. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/FRA FCCC/TRR.1/FRA
Germany	20 Dec. 2013	20 Dec. 2013	20 Dec. 2013	English	6–11 Oct. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/DEU FCCC/TRR.1/DEU
Greece	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2013	English	29 Sept. to 4 Oct. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/GRC CCC/TRR.1/GRC
Hungary	8 Jan. 2014	8 Jan. 2014	2 Jan. 2014	English	23–28 June 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/HUN FCCC/TRR.1/HUN
Iceland	7 Mar. 2014	7 Mar. 2014	7 Mar. 2014	English	25–30 Aug. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/ISL FCCC/TRR.1/ISL
Ireland	7 Mar. 2014	7 Mar. 2014	20 Feb. 2014	English	19–24 May 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/IRL FCCC/TRR.1/IRL
Italy	12 Feb. 2014	12 Feb. 2014	10 Feb. 2014	English	7–12 Apr. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/ITA FCCC/TRR.1/ITA
Japan	27 Dec. 2013	27 Dec. 2013	27 Dec. 2013	English	6–11 Oct. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/JPN FCCC/TRR.1/JPN
Kazakhstan (NC3, 4, 5 and 6)	24 Dec. 2013	26 Dec. 2014	26 Feb. 2014	English and Russian	20–25 April 2015	Under preparation	–
Latvia	29 Dec. 2013	29 Dec. 2013	29 Dec. 2013	English	5–10 May 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/LVA FCCC/TRR.1/LVA
Liechtenstein	23 Dec. 2013	23 Dec. 2013	23 Dec. 2013	English	5–10 May 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/LIE FCCC/TRR.1/LIE
Lithuania	10 Jan. 2014	10 Jan. 2014	10 Jan. 2014	English	5–10 May 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/LTU FCCC/TRR.1/LTU
Luxembourg	21 Jan. 2014	21 Jan. 2014	22 Feb. 2014	English	24 Feb. to 1 Mar. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/LUX FCCC/TRR.1/LUX

Annex I Party	*National communication received (date)*	*Biennial report received (date)*	*Common tabular format tables received (date)*	*Language of submissions*	*Dates of review week*	*Status of review reports*	*Document symbol*
Malta	9 Apr. 2014	9 Apr. 2014	9 Apr. 2014	English	5–10 May 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/MLT FCCC/TRR.1/MLT
Monaco	4 Apr. 2014	14 Apr. 2014	7 Apr. 2014	French	5–10 May 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/MCO/Rev.1 FCCC/TRR.1/MCO
Netherlands	30 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2013	English	24 Feb. to 1 Mar. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/NLD FCCC/TRR.1/NLD
New Zealand	12 Dec. 2013	13 Dec. 2013	13 Dec. 2013	English	24 Feb. to 1 Mar. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/NZL FCCC/TRR.1/NZL
Norway	10 Mar. 2014	10 Mar. 2014	10 Mar. 2014	English	6–11 Oct. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/NOR FCCC/TRR.1/NOR
Poland	7 Feb. 2014	7 Feb. 2014	7 Feb. 2014	English	8–13 Sept. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/POL FCCC/TRR.1/POL
Portugal	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2013	6 Mar. 2014	English	7–12 Apr. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/PRT FCCC/TRR.1/PRT
Romania	19 Dec. 2013	19 Dec. 2013	19 Dec. 2013	English	23–28 June 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/ROU FCCC/TRR.1/ROU
Russian Federation	30 Dec. 2013	11 Feb. 2014	17 Feb. 2014	Russian	6–11 Oct. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/RUS FCCC/TRR.1/RUS
Slovakia	2 Jan. 2014	2 Jan. 2014	22 Jan. 2014	English	5–10 May 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/SVK FCCC/TRR.1/SVK
Slovenia	17 Apr. 2014	17 Apr. 2014	28 Mar. 2014	English	5–10 May 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/SVN FCCC/TRR.1/SVN
Spain	20 Dec. 2013	19 Dec. 2013	19 Dec. 2013	Spanish	5–10 May 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/ESP FCCC/TRR.1/ESP
Sweden	20 Dec. 2013	20 Dec. 2013	20 Dec. 2013	English	7–12 Apr. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/SWE FCCC/TRR.1/SWE
Switzerland	3 Feb. 2014	3 Feb. 2014	3 Feb. 2014	English	7–12 Apr. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/CHE FCCC/TRR.1/CHE

Annex I Party	*National communication received (date)*	*Biennial report received (date)*	*Common tabular format tables received (date)*	*Language of submissions*	*Dates of review week*	*Status of review reports*	*Document symbol*
Turkey (NC5)	17 Dec. 2013	Not yet received	Not yet received	English	20–25 April 2015	Under preparation	–
Ukraine	30 Dec. 2013	30 Dec. 2013	30 Dec. 2013	Russian	27 Oct. to 1 Nov. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/UKR FCCC/TRR.1/UKR
United Kingdom	20 Dec. 2013	20 Dec. 2013	12 Feb. 2014	English	15–20 Sept. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/GBR FCCC/TRR.1/GBR
United States	1 Jan. 2014	1 Jan. 2014	1 Jan. 2014	English	24 Feb. to 1 Mar. 2014	Published	FCCC/IDR.6/USA FCCC/TRR.1/USA

Abbreviation: NC = national communication.

[a] European Union (28) refers to the 28 member States of the European Union (EU); European Union (15) refers to the 15 member States that formed the European Community at the time of ratification of the Kyoto Protocol (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).